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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMITE. On Sunday, September 12, 1875, the following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE. Rev. J. M. ...

CHARLES THEATRE.

On Monday, September 6, 1875, the following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

EDUCATIONAL.

RAHIGT UNIVERSITY. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED that the following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

SOLUTION. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

TELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WELL HOUSE. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO \$20 PER DAY. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

UNION FOLKVERK.

E. H. FLYNN & CO. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

AMERICA. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

At Cedar Keys and Key West. The following named Ministers will be in Union Camp Meeting at AMITE.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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THE KING OF BRASHEAR HIS TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP

Western Union Telegraph Management. It is frequently that we have had to complain of the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, and always with cause.

How Three Conspirators Suppressed a Dispatch from the Republican and Sent a Fraudulent Reply.

It is frequently that we have had to complain of the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, and always with cause. It is not often that we are called upon to furnish circumstances like the following, where the telegraph wires are used to impose a bogus dispatch upon a newspaper for the purpose of bringing a bad name upon an entire community of law-abiding citizens in order to divert attention from official misconduct and individual iniquity.

On the night of Monday, August 31, news was received at the REPUBLICAN office that Mr. St. Clair, mayor of Brashear City, had just telegraphed to the Superintendent of Police in New Orleans for twenty-five Winchester rifles. It was already known that there had been an alteration the day before, at Brashear, between a white man and some colored men employed by Charles Morgan at that place; but it was regarded as an insignificant affair, and no particular notice was taken of it.

The dispatch to Mr. Merchant was intercepted in the Brashear office of the Western Union Telegraph line. It was not delivered to him for twelve hours after its reception, although, under ordinary circumstances, it would have been delivered immediately. The operator, when questioned, stated that he did send it to Mr. Merchant's office, but he was not there, and it was returned to the office. Now, it was known that Mr. Merchant was at his residence, perhaps a hundred yards from his office, and the same messenger that took it to his office could as well have taken it to his home, and it was the duty of the operator to see that he got it.

The dispatch was imperative. It required an immediate delivery, and an answer forthwith, or it would have been worthless. Its reception at the Western Union office in this city, the prepayment of the charges in the office here, was accepted as a guarantee that it would be honestly delivered. The fact is, the operator, then on duty at the Brashear telegraph office, was a master superior to his employers of the Western Union Company. This master is none other than Mr. Rene Macready, the chief agent of Mr. Morgan at that place. As soon as our dispatch was received at Brashear, Mr. Macready was informed of its contents. This was no exceptional case, as the proof is at hand that Mr. Macready is in the habit of informing himself of the contents of dispatches received at the telegraph office at Brashear. Mr. Macready knowing, therefore, that the REPUBLICAN was seeking information of the reported disturbances at Brashear, took measures to supply it to suit the views of one party to the controversy. With this object he sought out Mr. B. F. Winchester, the town attorney, who had just distinguished himself by his letter to Judge Train, asking if there was any law to justify the mayor in obtaining arms and shooting Mr. Macready's disaffected laborers. With Mr. Winchester came the third right upon the scene—Mayor St. Clair—a man whose Irish blood depends upon Mr. Macready's will to break up, then the plot was connected to fix up the dispatch to impose upon the REPUBLICAN. They paired to the operator's room, where, Mr. Winchester acting as amanuensis, the dispatch was written. Mr. Macready's initials and made to stand for that of Mr. Merchant, and sent to us—the three hours hard labor of these three gentlemen—with out any explanation, and at our expense.

These are the bare facts of the case. Fortunately, it was not long before the fraud was detected. The cause of the quarrel was made known by better witnesses, and under imperative orders from the agents of Mr. Morgan in this city, Mr. Macready's combination with the grocery keeper to extort their hard earnings from his colored laborers was broken up. The following Saturday the laborers received, for the first time in many months, their pay for their labor in good crisp greenbacks from the company's office.

Thus much good has been done by this affair. Perhaps more good will be accomplished when this statement of how Mr. Macready manipulates the Western Union Telegraph office in Brashear goes before the people of the United States, and comes to the attention of the officers of the line.

Louisiana Fruit for the Chicago Exhibition. D. Redmond, Esq., of Ocean Springs, Mississippi, vice president of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Gulf States, leaves this evening for Chicago, to attend the American pomological meeting at that place on the eighth instant, and to represent both Louisiana and Mississippi. He carries with him a large collection of choice fruits, products of our State, such as oranges, lemons, mandarins, figs, jujubes, pomegranates, olives, bananas, etc., to exhibit at their great biennial fruit fair to open in that city on the eighth instant. His collection is large and will attract attention, and do credit to Louisiana and our sea coast.

When asked whether or not the nomination of Banks and Lamar are seconded in Mississippi, the White Line Monitor says: "We are not wasting our fragrance much on Presidents and Vice Presidents just at this juncture. We have got a little business on hand in Mississippi just now. The candidates of the Democratic party, whoever they may be, will be satisfactory." To the Monitor it should make no sort of difference if Morrissey will get himself nominated when the national convention meets at his pool room. The nomination of any Democratic candidate will be satisfactory. As for Mississippi, the job now on hand is for the White Liners to send the eulogist of Charles Sumner to Congress; after that Mr. Lamar will be free to make a combination with General Banks or any other Abolitionist for the more certain defeat of the Democracy in the national campaign.

The Writ of Contempt.

An examination of the facts and the law of the cases of writ of habeas corpus which Judge Abell allowed in the case of Friot and Larrieux leads to the conclusion that he has exceeded his jurisdiction. These parties are butchers, whose business consists in slaughtering cattle they buy and selling to smaller dealers or consumers. The State passed a law, known as the slaughterhouse act, directing that a company should do all slaughtering at a certain place, and that others should slaughter on their premises. Attorney General Belden took the ground that this company was the agent of the State, and by all the processes of the State courts endeavored to locate the acts of the Legislature and the action taken by the company on the west bank of the Mississippi. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained this view.

Since the decision, the company have removed to the east bank. The State has made no objection through its legal officers. More than a dozen butchers have been sued by the company for the penalties of violation of the statute, and the State itself prosecuted them through the Superior District Court, for slaughtering cattle in violation of law. The present writ arose from these State suits.

Judge Hawkins, on the hearing, perpetuated the injunction previously issued, prohibiting the butchers from slaughtering, and, on motion refused an appeal. The Supreme Court, then sitting in Monroe, granted a mandamus for an appeal, and issued a writ of prohibition against further proceedings. The question then stood on two different points: Whether the butchers could slaughter at all, or whether they could, as allowed in one of the writs, slaughter a certain number of cattle. Several continued as usual, the two named being prominent. One was arrested, on motion of the State, fined and imprisoned for contempt of the authority of the Superior District Court, and, on an application before Judge Morgan, for a writ of habeas corpus, was sent back to prison, because his offense was committed in the interim between the issuance of the writs from the two courts. Another was released by the same justice because the Attorney General admitted the commitment was not based on a violation of the writ from the Supreme Court. Subsequently, Judge Hawkins committed both the parties named for a violation of the writ of the Supreme Court.

They did not apply again to Justice Morgan, but selected a district judge of technical equal jurisdiction with Judge Hawkins. During the trial Judge Abell brought his suit to bear with great force against the attorneys for the relators. Judge Walker, for the relators, answered it was his purpose to remove that objection, and closed his argument with an exhaustive review of the jurisdiction of all the courts.

But Judge Abell, in his decision, paid little attention to this. He expressly says: "The court is invested with jurisdiction by statute in matter of injunction, besides the court is bound judicially to know the jurisdiction of the courts of the State. The commitment of these relators was clearly within the scope of the jurisdiction conferred on the Superior District Court."

The judge of the Superior District Court has issued his jurisdiction, and under his duty, it is not the province of this court to revise it; redress against any irregular or excess must be revised and corrected by the Supreme Court.

This should seem conclusive, but Judge Abell proceeds to review the commitment, saying if it were general in terms it must remain undisturbed, and if special the judge may examine if the cause be sufficient. On the commitment he discharged the prisoners, because they were committed for violating an injunction not punishable by a fine. In this he walked a portion of the theory of Judge Walker, who argued that the penalty inflicted by the slaughterhouse act prevented any contempt.

These facts lead to a different conclusion than that of Judge Abell. The commitment for contempt was a portion of the proceedings before Judge Hawkins. It is a part of the record, and expressly states in its intended accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court. Judge Abell's particular in admitting the jurisdiction, and his lack of authority to interfere on that ground. It would be absurd to infer so close a student as Judge Abell has not read No. 60 of 1870, which says in section first: "That whenever a suit or judicial proceeding is instituted in any of the courts of the State, or in any of the courts of such court shall have jurisdiction, all parties to such suit shall be confined exclusively to such court for the trial of all issues and matters that may arise in the course of such litigation, or out of the judgment rendered in such litigation; and no other judge shall have jurisdiction to grant orders of injunction, sequestration, provisional seizure, arrest, prohibition, quo warranto, or any other order by which the proceedings in such litigation or judgment, rendered therein, or the property litigated, or persons of the parties in the litigation, shall be stayed or in any manner interfered with or interrupted."

This seems to be, in connection with the sound views expressed by Judge Abell on the question of jurisdiction, sufficiently conclusive. The orders of the Superior District Court will be found in the court record. Judge Walker notified the sheriff to obey them at his peril. The order of court is more explicit. It tells him disobedience is a suspension from office.

Some Harlots.

New York is just now agitated over the appearance of two good actors, representing by birth Ireland and America. They are actors so true to their art that they do not draw to themselves the great public. They are gentlemen and scholars, and have little following save in theory. Their manager conceived the idea of nationalizing them, and the Grand Opera House is billed as an American theatre, with an American company and an American star playing an American *Hamlet* to a Know-Nothing people. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the Grand Opera House manager's position excepting the manager of Booth's Theatre, and he is positively absurd and outrageous. The Booth's Theatre man appeals to the Irish element for support of his Irish star; he fills the theatre with Irish militia, and drapes it with Irish flags, and brings on his Irish *Hamlet*. There is a vulgarity in all this distressing to the student of Shakespeare. It is a managerial clap-net, to draw the people who would not otherwise feel attracted. Their national music is the hand organ of the snake show, which in no way increases the size of the snake.

Mr. E. L. Davenport is fifty-nine years of age, and is the most accomplished and best general actor of America. Mr. Barry Sullivan is fifty-one years of age, and is said to be the best Shakespearean tragedian of the English stage. These tragic boys, grandly to each other and innocent of any competition are put up as rival *Hamlets*, and the managers reap something from the excitement they create.

There are many actors who claim to play *Hamlet*, and all differ so much in form and manner that they confuse one who tries to study the author through the actor. Edwin Forrest was the most robust *Hamlet* the world has seen. He read well, and had a scholarly theory of the character, but his body was too strong and healthy for the madness of philosophy, and seeing his Dane we always wondered why he did not strike out from the shoulder and make *Clayton* postpone the marriage with his mother.

Edwin Booth is the ideal *Hamlet* of America. Not that he acts the part better than Mr. Davenport, but the character, as we understand it, fits him better. His performance shows a strange man playing a strange character; and his acting is as near perfection as any we are likely to see in our day and generation.

Macready was a polished and school-marty actor of *Hamlet*, and so was Murdoch, with his elocution. The *Hamlets* of John McCullough, Edwin Adams, Lawrence Barrett, and Charles Barron are about on a par. McCullough is a smaller edition of Forrest, with the same traditional business. His good honest face and generous mouth make a good fellow of *Hamlet*, and we are always sorry to see him go and act *David*. Mr. Adams is a merciful sort of actor, fervid or careless according to moods, and he so acts. Mr. Barrett is somewhat pretentious in his personation, yet he is tolerable. He has a shrewd little face, and a wiry way which serves him better as *Clayton*. He appears never to forget himself, and has a business look as if he might be counting the house in his best scenes. Mr. Barron plays *Hamlet* Saturday nights at the Boston Museum, when he feels like it, and plays well.

Frederick Robinson is a good natured looking *Hamlet*, with tones of nasal peculiarity, a good liver, fat, and a man who does not look as if he would go mad. There are several Bovey *Hamlets*, among them E. Edly, J. B. Studley, E. T. Sisson and Frank Mayo, saving the air and tearing passion to tatters, precisely as they tell the players not to do.

Miss Marriott was a *Hamlet*, bringing out the feminine traits of the character, and, like all female *Hamlets*, was a fraud in making love to *Opelia*, and obtaining affection under false pretences.

Mr. Fechter is the most remarkable and original *Hamlet* the world has ever seen. Of late years he appears to have developed a new idea regarding the character. The old theory of real or feigned madness appears to have given way to one which makes it possible to represent *Hamlet* as an imbecile. He was not understood when he last acted here, but there is much to support such a theory of *Hamlet*, and thoughtful actors will do well to develop the convivial phase of the character. When *Hamlet* welcomes Horatio to Elsinore he says, "We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart," and there are many speeches which would lead one to believe that *Hamlet* was an habitual drunkard. Upon this theory could be explained the strange language to the Ghost. The closest scene with the Queen, where he thinks he sees his father, and the Queen sees nothing, and yet sees all that is, might be set down as a veritable case of the jim-jams. Mr. Fechter is a great actor; he speaks an original language, and is a blonde.

The list of actors who play *Hamlet*, and the peculiarities of each, might be extended so it is entertaining or profitable to do so. Every amateur can play *Hamlet*, and all young actors believe themselves capable of doing so. New Orleans is too small to ever expect rival Irish and American *Hamlets*, running at the same time, but we always get them by detail, and are glad when they come.

Consul Vidal.

The recent insult to the representative of American interests at Tripoli, in the Barbary States, and the ordering of vessels of war to obtain satisfactory explanations has caused much comment. The rational mind of the country is content to wait the arrival of fuller statements from Mr. Vidal and the acting consul, and the naval commander before setting excited. A law expected to see Commodore Guerin's plan of ending a war with England adopted, and a company ofappers and miners places 100 tons of blasting powder in the crevices of the place and blow it to — the future home of its inhabitants. The Democratic press has a different idea. It has discovered that Mr. Vidal, being a Republican, has been appointed to a responsible position by a Republican administration. Worse than that, he is a Louisianaian who has been highly esteemed by the Republican party of the State and elected to Congress. With no more facts at command than these, it concludes Mr. Vidal and the flag of the United States are to be insulted by a Tripoli mob and the mob to be applauded. As they are assailants of Mr. Vidal, as he is a Republican, *ergo* they are right. This assimilation of Democratic ideas and the motives of a mob of half naked sailor Arabs may be correct.

In April, 1871, Mr. Vidal wrote to the Department of State detailing a visit of the United States frigate *Guerrero*. He showed in this the agreeable relations existing between him and the Paeha, and the present of a hat potatenote to the United States of the expense of 8000 piastres in raising the main anchor of the Philadelphia, lowered by Lieutenant Deconster in 1861. It may have given a more detailed account, and entered minutely in the discussion of a peculiarly diplomatic dispute. His correspondence from the State department and accounts of the slave trade. All of the letters show Mr. Vidal to be a ripe scholar, a diplomat of unusual discretion, and exhibit an amicable intercourse with Haid Pacha, which seems to have never been interrupted. Though it is plain his abhorrence of the slave trade never led him into indiscretions, and gave him no cause of embarrassment down to July, 1873, it probably is the occasion of the trouble.

This trade has been carried on for years in direct violation of the Tripolitan and Ottoman law. The Constantinople police are powerless to prevent it. The inspection of passengers is such a farce that Mr. Vidal is able to give an instance of thirty female slaves out of 100 other people passed as free. Naturally Consul Vidal has protested, but the tenor of his letters, his relations with the Paeha, the Porte, and other consuls, as shown by his letters, prevent any conclusion that the authorities disapproved of any act of his.

He was insulted, and the United States was insulted by an irresponsible, ignorant, prejudiced mob, for whose actions the Paeha is responsible. They committed the act because they thought he interfered with their profits on the traffic in and freight on slaves. It is condemned by enlightened Orientals, prohibited by their laws, and its prevention guaranteed by treaties. But this mob knew no law, and its unrestrained fury made him a victim. The same lack of reason condemns him to abuse without knowledge of facts. The perpetrators of both will find the effect of their attacks resulting in a recoil only affecting themselves.

All anti-Republican papers were furnished with the same "special" dispatch from Holly Springs, Mississippi, regarding the reception given to General Gordon by the people at the depot. The reporters for the Louisiana *Courier Journal* and the New Orleans *Picayune* used the same language: "The reception committee stepped aboard and found Senator Gordon in the smoking car, the playing of the band, and his being the object of so much attraction, music and parade. Very soon, however, he came forth amid the shouts of the citizens to have given way to one which makes it possible to represent *Hamlet* as an imbecile. He was not understood when he last acted here, but there is much to support such a theory of *Hamlet*, and thoughtful actors will do well to develop the convivial phase of the character. When *Hamlet* welcomes Horatio to Elsinore he says, "We'll teach you to drink deep ere you depart," and there are many speeches which would lead one to believe that *Hamlet* was an habitual drunkard. Upon this theory could be explained the strange language to the Ghost. The closest scene with the Queen, where he thinks he sees his father, and the Queen sees nothing, and yet sees all that is, might be set down as a veritable case of the jim-jams. Mr. Fechter is a great actor; he speaks an original language, and is a blonde.

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Following the murder of Deputy Sheriff R. D. Mitchell and the wounding of Circuit Clerk W. H. Foote, of Yazoo, Mississippi, both of whom were guilty of attending a Republican meeting where Republican speeches were made, comes the news of a riot at Clinton, which occurred yesterday. Six persons were reported as killed and several others were reported as wounded on both sides. Nothing is known here of the Clinton affair except the news furnished by the Associated Press. There, as at Yazoo, a large armed force of white men were promptly on hand, ready to do deeds of slaughter. It can not be told who is to blame for all this as it occurs. These frequently occurring disturbances are so serious to be considered lightly, and are calculated to bring disgrace and permanent injury to the State. The White Line Democrats have boasted that they will rule Mississippi if they have to kill every negro in the State, as they are at their work, and in this we have read what may be taken as a sample of the political campaign! It is too terrible, and arises out for honest men of all parties to unite and prevent further bloodshed.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Marine. WASHINGTON, September 4.—The signal observer at Norfolk, furnishes the following: An unknown schooner is anchored off the York spit, with her head gear entirely carried away. The injury is supposed to have been received in a collision. Assistance has been sent her.

Gold Transfers. There were no transfers of gold to San Francisco made by the Treasury Department to-day, but it is probable that on Monday additional transfers, amounting to \$500,000, to be taken from the bullion fund of the mint, will be authorized. The aggregate amount of gold transfers already is \$2,500,000.

Commissioner of Patents. H. Holland and Paul has been appointed commissioner of patents, vice Tatler.

Monetary. The amount of legal tenders shipped to banks during the present week is \$2,679,363, internal revenue receipts to date \$53,105,46.

Customs receipts to date \$193,101. National bank notes outstanding at this date \$18,011,000. In total circulation in national gold bank notes. Bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation \$37,812,767, of which \$18,729,929 is in the hands of public deposits. National bank notes received for redemption during the week \$3,478,974.

NEW YORK. A Suicide Abandoned by his Church. NEW YORK, September 4.—Pietro Viann was buried yesterday at City Island, where he committed suicide on Tuesday last. The deceased had been a Roman Catholic, it was desired to have the funeral performed by a clergyman of that church, but although several Catholic priests were applied to, none could be induced to officiate at the grave of the suicide, and Rev. Mr. Mouselle, a Protestant Episcopal minister, performed that duty.

House of Bishops. The presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church has called a special meeting of the House of Bishops at Grace Church, New York, on October 12, to elect missionary bishops for Africa, Asia, and to receive the report of the Mexican commission.

Bank Statement. Loans increased \$1,500,000; specie decreased \$1,875,000; in total increase decreased \$700,000; deposits decreased \$2,875,000; reserve decreased \$100,000. Special shipments to-day \$200,000, all in Mexican dollars.

Government Business. Imports of merchandise for the week \$70,710, including \$2,081,538 in dry goods. Special shipments for the week \$143,175. The sub-treasurer paid out \$44,000 on account of interest, and \$131,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day \$112,000.

WHITE LINE.

Disturbance at Clinton—Six Men Killed and Several Wounded—Armed Democrats Building. VINCENNES, September 4.—A riot occurred at Clinton, Miss., on Monday, September 3, at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Three whites, Charles Clifton of Clinton, Martin Wiley and Mr. Thompson of Raymond, and three negroes are reported killed, and several others were grooved wounded on both sides. No positive information regarding the origin of the conflict has been received here. One hundred and fifty armed whites, and fifty negroes, arrived at Clinton about 7 P. M. to protect the people of Clinton, as the negroes are reported arming and threatening another fight.

Foreign. Drogan's Defeat and Escape. MADRID, September 4.—It is officially announced that the Carlist General Drogan, in a battle fought at the town of Aragon, was twice repulsed with a loss of four hundred men. It is reported that he has escaped into Navarre.

Mediation Appointed. LONDON, September 4.—The Moscow Gazette says the mediation committee at Kagaza are likely to fail. They cannot guarantee Turkish extensions, and the insurgents have a common chief who can pledge for them.

Servia and Montenegro. The correspondent of the *Allegiance Zeitung* writes from Belgrade that France Milanovic has agreed to prevent Servia from helping the insurgents. A special telegram to the *Daily News* asserts that Servia intends to call out 30,000 men.

The official Montenegro journal avows Montenegro will remain neutral only in case circumstances should prevent action. The *Paris Mail Gazette* publishes a special telegram from Berlin, stating that the leaders of the insurrection against Turkey have agreed upon a number of conditions, including the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, under a Christian prince, to be chosen from one of the European dynasties. They are willing to pay a large sum for the proportion of the national debt, but refuse to participate in the conference at Mostar, fearing Turkish influences.

Miscellaneous. Lost Overboard. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., September 4.—Captain E. Smith, sailing master of the schooner *Yacht*, of New York Yacht Club, was lost, on Thursday, September 3, at 2:30 A. M., about forty miles south of Cape Henlopen. There was a gale of wind at the time, with a heavy sea. The *Yacht* was running before the wind, and Captain Smith, sitting on the rail lost his balance, and fell overboard. The *Yacht* was immediately hoisted to and a boat lowered, but in the darkness and heavy sea it was impossible to save him.

Mistaken For Outlaws. FORTVILLE, September 4.—Two young men driving a buggy are accused by two of the special police whom they mistook for outlaws, and one fired, wounding a policeman. The police returned the fire, killing one. The other escaped to the woods. A vigilance committee is being organized to suppress the outlaws.

The "Insurrectionary" Negroes Discharged. AUGUSTA, September 4.—The grand jury of Washington county, before whom the alleged insurrectionists were tried, made a report recommending the discharge of the remaining prisoners. All prisoners not indicted were discharged.

A Murderer Killed. FORT SMITH, Ark., September 4.—Martin Haines, acquitted by the United States Court of murder in the case of a woman confessed, was killed by Jim Bailey in a house of ill fame.

Buller Explodes. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., September 4.—A saw mill boiler explosion killed one and wounded five persons.

The Defalcation in the Bank of California. SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—D. O. Mills authorizes the statement that the defalcation of the bank president, which was confessed, will amount to between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000.